

2008–2009 SEEDLING ORDER FORM

George O. White State Forest Nursery 🌿 Missouri Department of Conservation

Before undertaking any extensive planting project, consult the Conservation Department's regional office in your area.

For information on planting, care and uses of seedlings listed in this order form, send for the following publications or check our web site at:

www.missouriconservation.org/forest

To receive the following free publication, write to Missouri Department of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180, or by e-mail to pubstaff@mdc.mo.gov.

✦ "Missouri Conservation Trees and Shrubs"

To purchase the following books, call toll-free 1-877-521-8632, or go to **www.mdcnatureshop.com**. Prices do not include shipping, handling and tax.

✦ *Shrubs and Woody Vines of Missouri* (soft cover \$16.50)

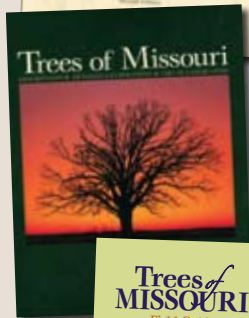
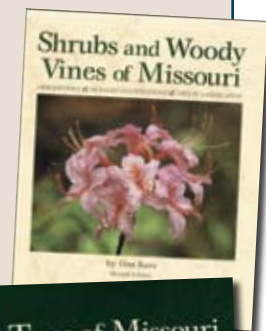
✦ *Trees of Missouri* (soft cover \$16.50)

✦ *Trees of Missouri Field Guide* (soft cover \$7.50)

✦ *Tried & True Missouri Native Plants For Your Yard* (soft cover \$6)

The following guide can be purchased for \$2.50 at your county University of Missouri Outreach and Extension Office.

✦ "Before You Order Tree Seedlings" Agricultural Guide No. 5006



AFFECTS OF 2007 FREEZE STILL FELT

In spring of 2007, the George O. White Nursery lost hundreds of thousands of newly germinated seedlings, which directly affected what we could offer last year. That same freeze also killed the flowers of many species, therefore some seed was not available. Last fall, we were unable to buy chinkapin oak, swamp white oak, and several other species. Hazelnut, black walnut, white oak and bur oak seed was scarce, so our supply of these species is limited and will probably sell out quickly.

This year's unusually wet, cool spring and summer also has affected nursery stock. Many tree and shrub species thrive in hot weather, especially if soil moisture is plentiful. This year we had the moisture, but not the heat. Fungal diseases thrive in cool, wet weather, and we had more than our share. A needle disease killed nearly all of our eastern red cedar, in spite of efforts to protect the plants. Instead of having 150,000 red-cedar seedlings to sell in bundles of 25, we hope to have the 5,000 needed for the Wildlife Cover Bundle.

Another change at the nursery is due to an exotic insect. For many years, the emerald ash borer has been infecting and killing ash trees in the eastern United States. In anticipation of this pest arriving in Missouri, we stopped growing white and green ash last year. In August, this pest was found in southeast Missouri. This wood-boring insect kills the entire tree, not just the tops. The trees do not even resprout. For now the emerald ash borer has only been found in Wayne County, but growing and planting ash is probably not a good idea anymore.

Greg Hoss, Forest Nursery Supervisor

SEEDLINGS ARE

- ✦ bareroot, one, two or three years old, depending on species
 - ✦ available in single species bundles of 25 seedlings
 - ✦ for use in Missouri
- Seedling sizes vary greatly depending on species.

SPECIAL BUNDLES

For areas where a variety of seedlings are needed, in smaller quantities, four special bundles are available. The **Conservation Bundle** is recommended for people who want to add a mix of trees and shrubs to their property. The **Wildlife Cover Bundle** will improve habitat and food sources for a number of Missouri wildlife species. The **Extra-Large Nut Tree Bundle** is made up of pecan and walnut that are larger than our normal stock size. The **Quail Cover Bundle** provides plants for quail food and cover. The contents of these special bundles are preselected by the nursery, and no

substitutes can be made. See page 15 for bundle contents.

COSTS TO YOU

- ✦ Seedling bundles range from \$4 to \$30. Prices for each species and special bundles are listed in this order form.
- ✦ Sales tax of 5.725 percent will be added to all bills unless you furnish, at the time of your order, a tax exemption certificate.
- ✦ A handling charge of \$5 is added to each order.

Do not send payment or credit card information with your order.

DON'T DELAY! ORDER TODAY!

No phone orders are accepted. Orders can be submitted by mail, internet or fax. Orders are filled on a first-come, first-serve basis until supplies are depleted, and each year many species sell out quickly. To get the plants you want, please send your order to us as soon as possible.



If a species is sold out at the time your order is received, you will not be billed for that species. Please check your acknowledgement card. If the seedlings become available at a later date, you will be notified by an additional acknowledgement card and will be billed for that item at that time.

If you would like us to substitute for a sold-out item, check the appropriate box on the order form. You also may indicate a second and third choice on the order form. We will not substitute unless you ask us to do so.

April 30, 2009, is the last date for accepting orders for shipment. All orders not paid by May 15, 2009, will be canceled.

For a recorded message concerning possible shipping delays and the kinds of trees still available, call 1-800-392-3111 after Dec. 1, 2008.

HERITAGE CARD DISCOUNT

Holders of the Missouri Conservation Heritage Card can receive a 15 percent discount up to \$20 off their seedling purchases. To receive the discount, write your card number on the order form. Heritage Card discount does not apply to handling charges and sales tax.

Heritage Cards can be purchased for \$2 wherever hunting and fishing permits are sold. The card, similar in appearance to a credit card, makes applying for permits easier by storing registration information on a magnetic strip. The card also allows the owner to receive a 15 percent discount on selected retail merchandise sold at Conservation Department facilities. To order a Heritage Card by phone, call 1-800-392-4115.

PAYMENT METHOD

Do not send payment with your order. You will be billed later. This prevents you paying for items that may have sold out before your order is received.

After your order has been processed, you will receive an acknowledgement card stating what seedlings we can furnish. This card also is your billing notice and includes sales tax.

Please pay promptly by check, money order, MasterCard or VISA after receiving the billing notice. Please

write your order number on your check.

Orders must be paid in full before they can be shipped or picked up. If payment is not received within five days after the due date indicated on the card, your order will be canceled and the stock reallocated.

DELIVERY METHOD

You may have your trees shipped to you, or you may pick them up at the nursery. **Please circle the delivery method** you want on the order form and circle the month you want the plants delivered. We ship orders via UPS or U.S. Postal Service. We choose the method of shipment.

DELIVERY NOTICE AND DATES

You will be notified by postcard approximately one week before the date your order will be shipped or is available for pickup at the nursery. Most shipped orders arrive within 48 hours of leaving the nursery; however, this cannot be guaranteed. All trees will be shipped by May 15, 2009, unless other arrangements have been made.

If any or all of the order has not arrived within two weeks after you have received your shipping notification card, please contact the nursery.

ORDER CHANGES AND REFUNDS

Requests for order changes must be received at least 10 working days before delivery or pick-up date. Adjustments or refunds will be made only at the discretion of the nursery. No refund will be given for orders cancelled after May 1, 2009. No refund of \$2.50 or less will be made.

Please notify us promptly of any address change and include your order number.

Address all order inquiries to:
George O. White Nursery
Missouri Department
of Conservation
P.O. Box 119
Licking, MO 65542
573/674-3229
Fax: 573/674-4047

If you submit an order by mail, fax or via the internet you should receive a billing card from us within about two weeks. If you **DO NOT** receive a billing card from us, call the nursery at 573/674-3229 to inquire about the status of your order.

SPACING OF SEEDLINGS

When planting seedlings, consider the height and spread to which they will eventually grow and their primary use. As a general rule, seedlings should be spaced as shown below:

Purpose	Spacing
Erosion control	3-6 feet
Reforestation	8-12 feet
Wildlife shrubs	3-6 feet
Windbreaks	5-12 feet

Quantity of Seedlings per Acre	
Spacing in feet	Seedlings per acre
3x3	4,840
4x4	2,722
5x5	1,742
6x6	1,210
7x7	889
8x8	681
9x9	538
10x10	436
12x12	302
15x15	194



Fax your order to 573/674-4047

NURSERY SPECIES PHOTO GALLERY



100 - Shortleaf Pine



101 - Loblolly Pine



102 - Pitch x Loblolly Pine



206 - Austrian Pine



210 - Jack Pine



211 - Eastern White Pine



214 - Red Pine



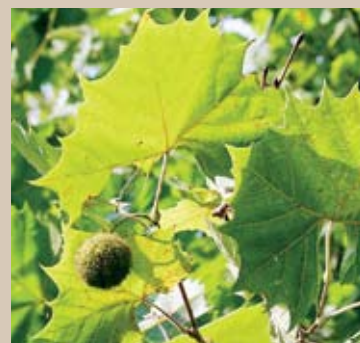
216 - Norway Spruce



300/700 - Black Walnut



301 - Pecan



302 - Sycamore



305 - Northern Red Oak



306 - Bur Oak



307 - White Oak



308 - Osage Orange



310/810 - Tulip Poplar



Courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden PlantFinder



311 - Cottonwood

313 - Black Locust

315 - Sweetgum



316 - Baldcypress



317 - Silver Maple



319 - River Birch



323 - Black Cherry



326 - Blackgum



331 - Shellbark Hickory



333 - Swamp Chestnut Oak



336 - Black Oak



337 - Nuttall Oak



338 - Cherrybark Oak



339 - Willow Oak



340 - Overcup Oak



342 - Water Tupelo

Paul Bollard, University of Minnesota, Bugwood.org



343 - Kentucky Coffeetree



345/845 - Shumard Oak



350 - Sandbar Willow



351 - Mixed Hickory



400 - Pin Oak



402 - Flowering Dogwood



405 - Persimmon



406 - Pawpaw



409 - Smooth Sumac



410 - Roughleaf Dogwood



413 - Buttonbush



414 - Deciduous Holly



417 - Redbud



420 - Blackberry



422 - Hazelnut



424 - Wild Plum



426 - Aromatic Sumac



434 - Washington Hawthorn



436 - Ninebark



437 - Gray Dogwood



439 - Witch Hazel



443 - Red Mulberry

Courtesy Missouri Botanical Garden PlantFinder



447 - Silky Dogwood



448 - Buckbrush



454 - White fringetree



456 - False Indigo



457 - Spicebush



458 - Elderberry



462 - Black Chokeberry



464 - American Beauty Berry






623 - Slender Bush Clover

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
			Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Mature Height in Feet	
100	Shortleaf Pine (<i>Pinus echinata</i>)	\$4	✓		✓			✓	80–100	Only pine native to Missouri. Grows to 2–3 feet in diameter. Does very well on dry, upland sites in the Ozarks. Probably should not be planted north of the Missouri River.
101	Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	\$4	✓		✓			✓	90	Native throughout the southern United States. Introduced and grows well in southern Missouri. This is a fast-growing pine that is an important timber tree for the production of lumber and pulp. Similar in appearance to shortleaf pine, but has longer needles and a larger cone. Grows on a wide variety of sites from poor, dry upland to rich bottomland soils.
102	Pitch x Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i> x <i>Pinus taeda</i>)	\$6	✓	✓	✓			✓	60	This hybrid pine combines the cold hardiness and drought tolerance of pitch pine with the larger mature size, moist soil tolerance and fast growth of loblolly pine. Develops a dense, extensive root system that helps this tree adapt to extreme soil conditions. The long, naturally shed needles are used to make pine straw mulch for the landscape industry. Does best in full sun to partial shade.
206	Austrian Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	\$6	✓					✓	60–80	A medium-sized pine tree resembling a Scotch pine, but is heavier needled and branched. Serves as windbreak and wildlife cover in north Missouri and occasionally used in Christmas tree plantings.
210	Jack Pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)	\$5	✓	✓				✓	60	Native to the Lake States. A medium-sized tree primarily useful for wildlife habitat and windbreaks in north Missouri. Frequently develops a rather ragged appearance.
211	Eastern White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	\$7	✓		✓			✓	80–100	A stately tall tree with an attractive conical shape with branches nearly to the ground in open stands. Makes an excellent windbreak throughout the state. Adapts to a variety of sites, but prefers moderately moist sandy loam soils.
214	Red Pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	\$6	✓		✓			✓	80	A long-needled pine native to the Lake States and New England. Best used for reforestation and windbreaks north of Missouri River.
216	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	\$7	✓					✓	50	Excellent tree for windbreak and wildlife cover. While not immune to deer damage, deer generally leave this evergreen alone. This fast-growing spruce grows best on well-drained soils and will tolerate a lot of shade. It will retain its dense drooping branches as the tree matures.
300	Black Walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	\$8			✓	✓	✓		80–90	The “black gold” of Missouri. Valued for its lumber and nuts, it is extensively cultivated statewide. Grows rapidly on deep, rich, alluvial soils. Growth rates decline rapidly in poor soils.
700	Black Walnut–Certified (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	\$13			✓	✓	✓		80–100	Black walnut seedlings produced from seed certified by the Missouri Seed Certification Board as being from plantations in which all trees exhibited outstanding vigor, good form and rapid growth. High percentage of seedlings can be expected to exhibit the good form and rapid growth characteristics of the parent trees; however, this cannot be guaranteed and no such warranty is implied.
301	Pecan (<i>Carya illinoensis</i>)	\$8			✓	✓	✓		90	Most noted for edible nuts, but also is valued for wood. Does best on moist, well-drained river bottoms. Seedlings are grown from native wild seed.
302	Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓		✓	80–100	A large bottomland, streambank tree. Can be used as a bank stabilizer along with other bottomland species. Shows a great deal of resistance to beaver damage and wet soil conditions.
305	Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	90	One of the most widespread and commercially important of the oaks. Found on a wide variety of sites statewide. Grows best in fertile, sandy loam soils.
306	Bur Oak (<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓	✓		80	Large acorns with fringed caps are characteristic of this oak species. Grows statewide on a variety of sites from dry uplands to moist lowlands. Reaches 3–4 feet in diameter.
307	White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	\$8			✓		✓	✓	85	Found statewide. This important hardwood lumber tree is often an excellent acorn producer. Does best on deep well-drained soils, but does well on dry, poor upland sites. Slow growth rate, but may live for hundreds of years.

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
			Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Mature Height in Feet	
308	Osage-orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	\$8	✓		✓		✓	✓	40–50	The familiar “hedge” or hedgeapple tree of the prairie regions of the state. Hard and durable wood is used for fence posts. Has thorns.
310	Tulip-poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	\$8	✓		✓				90–100	One of the more valuable hardwoods. May reach diameters approaching 2 feet. Found naturally on moist, well-drained soils in southeast Missouri. Planted widely as an ornamental.
810	Extra-large Tulip-poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	\$16	✓		✓				90–100	These are 1-year-old seedlings with a minimum height of 30 inches.
311	Cottonwood (cuttings) (<i>Populus deltoides</i>) See how to plant cuttings on page 12.	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	100	One of the largest and fastest growing trees in the eastern United States. Makes its best growth on deep, well-drained bottomland soils. Can reach diameters of 3–4 feet.
313	Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	\$8	✓	✓					60	A medium-sized tree found on a wide range of sites. Wood is durable and has been used for fence posts. Due to rapid growth rate and relatively high B.T.U. content, it is often planted in wood lots. Also used to control soil erosion.
315	Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓			80–100	Native to the lowlands and foothills of southern Missouri. Planted extensively statewide. Does best in deep, moist soils. Yellow to orange to red fall color. Valuable timber tree that can get to be 3–4 feet in diameter.
316	Baldcypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓			90–100	Very large trees that may live more than 1,000 years. Commonly associated with southeastern swamps, but adapt easily to a wide range of sites. Young trees grow rapidly on good sites and may reach 20 feet in height in 10 years. Extremely durable wood.
317	Silver Maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓		✓	90	A large bottomland “soft” hardwood. Grown commercially for wood and perhaps overused as a fast-growing shade tree. Because of the brittleness of the wood, breakage in ice and wind is a serious problem.
319	River Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	\$8	✓	✓		✓		✓	60	A small-to-medium sized streambank tree useful for bank stabilization. Peeling, flaking bark gives the tree an attractive appearance in the winter landscape. Grows statewide.
323	Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	\$8		✓	✓		✓	✓	60	Found statewide on a variety of sites from moist fertile bottoms to dry gravelly upland soils. The lumber is second only to walnut in demand as a fine hardwood. The flowers are white clusters 2 to 4 inches long. The red to black fruits ripen in August and are abundant nearly every year. Numerous species of birds and wildlife eat the fruit. Leaves turns yellow to red in the fall.
326	Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	\$8			✓	✓	✓	✓	65	Medium-sized tree found in south Missouri, but can be planted successfully statewide. Grows on deep, moist soils and along streams. An attractive tree with shining dark-green leaves, blue-black fruits and brilliant red fall color. Older, larger trees often contain hollows that are used by cavity-nesting wildlife.
331	Shellbark Hickory (<i>Carya laciniosa</i>)	\$8			✓	✓	✓		90	A large “scalybark” hickory that grows best on rich bottomland soils. It produces the largest nut of any hickory. Not found naturally in the Ozarks, but will grow statewide.
333	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	\$8			✓	✓	✓	✓	80–90	Also called cow oak and basket oak. A large well-formed tree, which grows in well-drained soils above the floodplain in southeast Missouri. Able to withstand flooding for short periods during the dormant season.
336	Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	\$8			✓		✓	✓	85	Found statewide, but most common in the Ozarks. Does well on dry, poor upland sites, but will make good growth on better sites. Good acorn producer.
337	Nuttall Oak (<i>Quercus texana</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90–100	Relatively fast-growing oak that is found in the southeastern lowlands. Does well on heavy, poorly drained clay soils. General appearance somewhat resembles pin oak. Probably should not be planted outside the Bootheel.
338	Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	Southeastern lowland oaks that should be planted in Missouri Bootheel area. Prefers rich, well-drained bottomland soils. Large, fast growing, well formed and commercially important.

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
			Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Mature Height in Feet	
339	Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70	This tree gets its name from the long slender willow-like leaves. Native to southeast Missouri. Grows well on poorly drained soils, but can be planted on a variety of sites. Fast-growing oak with small acorns. Will grow statewide.
340	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70	Occurs naturally in southeast Missouri and up the Mississippi River as far north as St. Louis County. Grows on wet, poorly drained sites and is one of the most flood-tolerant species. This slow-growing tree produces acorns that are almost enclosed in the cap, somewhat similar to bur oak.
342	Water Tupelo (<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>)	\$8		✓	✓	✓			80	Occurs naturally in the southeast lowlands and adjacent counties, often in association with bald cypress. This large-growing, long-lived tree is very flood tolerant and can survive extended periods of high water. It's a good choice for pond edges, wetland and streamside plantings. Many kinds of wildlife eat the fruits, and this species is a favored honey tree for beekeepers.
343	Kentucky Coffeetree (<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓				70–90	Medium to large tree preferring good soil. Found statewide, but most common in western Missouri. The large persistent seedpods, and short, heavy twigs makes this legume a distinctive tree in winter.
345	Shumard Oak (<i>Quercus shumardii</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80–100	A large, commercially valuable oak found naturally in all but the northern third of Missouri. Frequently grows in association with northern red oak and white oak. Can be planted on a wide variety of sites.
845	Extra-large Shumard Oak (<i>Quercus shumardii</i>)	\$16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	80–100	These are 1-year-old seedlings with a minimum height of 30 inches.
350	Sandbar Willow (cuttings) (<i>Salix interior</i>) See how to plant cuttings on page 12.	\$8		✓		✓		✓	30	Shrub-like, thicket-forming willow found statewide. Occurs on sand bars, mud flats and muddy stream banks. Good soil binder and bank stabilizer that prevents washing and erosion. Leaves and twigs are browsed by deer.
351	Mixed Hickory (<i>Carya spp.</i>)	\$8			✓		✓		70	A mix of hickory dominated by shagbark, but also includes bitternut, pignut, black and shellbark hickories. Seed mixed at planting. Good selection for wildlife and reforestation projects where a variety of nut sizes and tree form is desired.
400	Pin Oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70–80	This fast-growing oak grows naturally on poorly drained, heavy bottomland sites statewide. It is often planted in the landscape as it will survive and grow well on a wide variety of sites, from wet to dry. The small acorns are eaten by many mammals and birds and are an important winter food for migrating waterfowl.
402	Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	\$8					✓	✓	40	Missouri State Tree. This small-to-medium understory tree does best when planted under some shade. Grown from seed collected from wild white-flowered trees.
405	Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	\$8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		60–70	A small- to medium-sized tree whose fruit is valuable to people and wildlife. Among the hardest of North American woods. Male and female flowers are borne on separate plants, so plant several trees near each other.
406	Pawpaw (<i>Asimina triloba</i>)	\$8		✓		✓	✓		30	This small tree has large drooping, pear-shaped leaves. Leaves are slightly aromatic. Flowers are inconspicuous and are green upon opening and turn to dark purple or maroon in color. The edible fruit is large, yellow-green 3 to 6 inches long and ripen between August and October. Fruits have a thin skin, which contain a yellow custard-like pulp. The leaves turn bright yellow in the fall.
409	Smooth Sumac (<i>Rhus glabra</i>)	\$8					✓	✓	20	Thicket-forming shrub or small tree is found statewide in old fields, prairies, woods borders and road right-of-ways. Was widely used by Native Americans and early settlers for various medicinal uses. Provides excellent wildlife food and cover. The dark green summer foliage is followed by scarlet fall color and red berries.

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
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410	Roughleaf Dogwood (<i>Cornus drummondii</i>)	\$8	✓				✓	✓	20	This thicket-forming shrub found statewide on a wide variety of soils survives poor sites better than the other dogwoods. The leaves are rough textured. It does not have the large white flower of the flowering dogwood, but white flower clusters appear in May. The shrub has white berries and purple to red fall color.
413	Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	\$8		✓		✓	✓	✓	18	Found throughout the state in low, wet woods, swamps and along borders of streams and ponds. The flowers are fragrant, white, round clusters about 1 to 1 1/2 across and are a favorite nectar source for bees. Many birds eat the nutlets and nest in the branches. Does best on moist sites.
414	Deciduous Holly (<i>Ilex decidua</i>)	\$8	✓			✓	✓	✓	25	Also called possumhaw, this small- to medium-sized tree produces regular crops of brilliant red fruit on the female plant. The male and female flowers are borne on separate plants so several trees should be planted near each other. After the leaves fall, the fruit is visible for long distances, which helps feed birds in late winter and early spring when other food sources are depleted.
417	Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	\$8	✓				✓	✓	30	A small to medium understory tree with attractive early spring pink flowers. This legume is an attractive addition to wildlife or windbreak plantings.
420	Blackberry (<i>Rubus spp.</i>)	\$8					✓	✓	5	Found throughout the state in woods, open fields and glades. Provides habitat for many wildlife species. Edible fruit ripens in July. Stems have thorns.
422	Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>)	\$8	✓	✓			✓	✓	10	Also called American filbert, this thicket-forming shrub is found throughout the state on a wide range of soils and sites. The nut is consumed by people and wildlife.
424	Wild Plum (<i>Prunus spp.</i>)	\$8	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	25	A small thicket-forming tree found statewide. One of the first trees to bloom in the spring. Produces a bright red edible fruit. Provides excellent food and cover for wildlife.
426	Aromatic Sumac (<i>Rhus aromatica</i>)	\$8	✓	✓			✓	✓	8	A shrub found over much of the state, usually in thickets. Fruit ripens in late spring or early summer and is eaten by many species of birds. Fruit is bright red to orange when mature. Also called fragrant sumac.
434	Washington Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>)	\$8	✓				✓	✓	25	A small- to medium-sized tree with showy white spring flowers and bright red fruit in the fall.
436	Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	\$8	✓	✓		✓		✓	8	A streamside shrub found over much of the state. Forms a massive root system quickly after planting, making it useful to control erosion on streambanks. It is also used as an ornamental. Its name is taken from the way the mature bark curls away from the stem resembling the figure 9.
437	Gray Dogwood (<i>Cornus racemosa</i>)	\$8	✓				✓	✓	10	Similar in appearance to roughleaf dogwood, this tree is smaller and has smooth leaves. Found widely scattered statewide on both moist and rocky sites. Forms thickets by root suckers. Provides excellent wildlife food and cover.
439	Witch Hazel (<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>)	\$8	✓	✓			✓	✓	10	Large shrub found in and along dry, rocky streambeds. Leaves are collected for medicinal uses. Shrub is valuable for wildlife food and cover, and for controlling erosion along streams.
443	Red Mulberry (<i>Morus rubra</i>)	\$8			✓		✓		50	Medium-size tree found statewide. Prefers good soil, but can be found on poor sites. Many species of birds and animals eat the fruit.
447	Silky Dogwood (<i>Cornus obliqua</i>)	\$8	✓			✓	✓	✓	9	This species, also called swamp or pale dogwood, is found statewide, except in the lowlands of the Bootheel, in moist ground along streams, rocky banks, spring branches, swamps, wet prairies and low, wet woods. The flowers are similar to roughleaf and gray dogwood. The blue fruit is eaten by many species of wildlife. Leaves are longer and narrower than other dogwoods.

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
			Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Mature Height in Feet	
448	Buckbrush (<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>)	\$8					✓	✓	3	Also known as coral berry. A low-growing thicket-forming shrub found throughout the state. Useful as quail and rabbit cover in areas with little woody vegetation. Small purplish-red fruits stay on the plant through much of the winter and serve as an emergency wildlife food late in the winter or during extreme weather when other food is depleted.
454	 White Fringetree (<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>)						✓	✓	20	Native shrub or small tree has a spread of 10 to 15 feet. Found in southern Missouri along wooded bluffs, but is very adaptable statewide. The white showy, fragrant flowers appear in April and in some years the entire tree will be covered in the flowers. The fruit is olive like in appearance and turns bluish-black in the fall. The long, lance-shaped leaves turn yellow in the fall.
456	False Indigo (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>)	\$8		✓		✓	✓	✓	12	Found statewide in moist ground along streams, rocky banks and low, wet woods. The flowers are 2 to 6 inch long with dense clusters of purple tube-shaped flowers. This shrub is in the legume family, and the seeds are eaten by quail and other wildlife. Bees and butterflies are attracted to the flowers.
457	Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>)	\$8		✓			✓	✓	12	Found naturally in the south half of the state in low or moist ground along streams, ravine bottoms, and low wet woods. The flowers are small, yellow and fragrant. Leaves are aromatic when crushed. Seed is bright red and is eaten by many bird and mammal species. Will tolerate partial shade to full sun. This shrub will often grow as wide as tall.
458	Elderberry (<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>)	\$8		✓		✓	✓	✓	10	Found throughout the state in open woods, fence rows, roadsides and along borders of streams and ponds. The flowers are large, showy, flat-topped white clusters that appear in late May to June. The dark purple berries are edible and make an excellent jelly. Many species of birds and mammals eat the fruit, and deer browse the leaves and branches. Will tolerate both wet and dry sites.
462	 Black Chokeberry (<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	\$8		✓		✓	✓	✓	10	This small shrub, with a spread of 5 to 6 feet, has large, shiny dark green leaves that turn purple to orange and red in the fall. Flowers are white with 5 petals, about ½ inch across. The purplish/black tart and bitter fruit is about ¼ inch across and is best used to make jams or jellies. The juice is very high in vitamin C and various antioxidants. Does best in full sun or partial shade. Will grow on a wide variety of soils from wet to very dry.
464	 American Beauty Berry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>)	\$8		✓			✓	✓	10	This rapidly growing, rounded shrub has a 4 to 8 foot spread. Tops will sometimes die back in cold winters, but flowering is on new growth, so dieback or drastic pruning will not affect flowering. Flowers are white to pale pink. The large pale green leaves turn yellow in the fall. Showy, purple-blue fruits are attractive to birds and persist on the shrubs into late fall. Grows well in partial shade and on a wide variety of soil types.
623	Slender Bush Clover (<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>)	\$8					✓	✓	3	Grows statewide on a variety of sites. This warm-season perennial, which dies back to roots each winter, has small purple flowers. Seeds and stem are eaten by many wildlife species.

See page 15 for a list of available special bundles.

HOW TO PLANT COTTONWOOD AND WILLOW CUTTINGS

Cottonwood and willow have the ability to sprout roots and leaves from a stick-like cutting. The cottonwood cutting is typically 18 inches long, and the willow 12 inches. Most of the cutting needs to be in the soil, so only leave 1 to 2 inches out of the ground. Also the cutting must be planted with the buds pointed upward. All of the cuttings in a bundle point the same way, so you will only have to look carefully at one cutting per bundle.

To mail, tear off, fold and add postage to opposite preaddressed side.

[illegible]

*** Do not send money with your order. You will be billed the correct amount.**

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

ZIP _____

Phone _____

E-mail Address _____

☐ Check here if you do not want your address distributed.

Must be a valid U.S. Postal Service address.

Name
Address
City & State
ZIP
Phone

Select delivery method by circling No. 1 or No. 2 below.
Also circle the desired month of delivery.

1. **Ship** my order from the nursery during February, March, April or May.
(Circle one month)
2. I will **pick up** my order at the George O. White Nursery near Licking, Mo., during February, March, April or May.
(Circle one month)

My trees will be planted in _____ County.

HERITAGE CARD HOLDERS: Enter the number of your Heritage Card.

6010-7700-

Heritage Card Number

Do not send money or credit card information with your order.

ORDER TOTAL

*5.725% SALES TAX

HANDLING CHARGE	\$5.00
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TOTAL DUE

*** If tax exempt, attach certificate. No exemption will be given without a certificate.**

☐ CHECK IF YOU WANT US TO SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLD-OUT ITEMS

OFFICE USE ONLY

User type _____

Order Type 1 _____ Normal
 2 _____ Free
 3 _____ Contract
 4 _____ Normal, Ship N/PD
 5 _____ Contract, Ship N/PD Tax

Tax	0	NML
	1	EXT1
	2	EXT2
	3	EXT3
	4	EXT4

Applic 09 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Mail ☐ Yes ☐ No

TAPE HERE

PLEASE
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

TREES
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
PO BOX 119
LICKING MO 65542-0119



60
years

GEORGE O. WHITE STATE FOREST NURSERY, near Licking, offers Missouri residents a variety of seedlings for reforestation, windbreaks, erosion control, as well as wildlife food and cover for 60 years. **FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO ORDER TREES ONLINE**, look at our web site: **mdc.mo.gov/7294**



Anyone wanting large trees or shrubs for ornamental and landscape purposes can obtain a list of wholesale and retail commercial nurseries by viewing the Department of Agriculture website at www.mda.mo.gov/pi/ngrowers.html.

Catalog Number	Species	Price for 25 Seedlings	Common Uses				Wildlife Benefits			Other Important Facts
			Wind Break	Erosion Control	Reforestation	Wetland Restoration	Food	Cover	Mature Height in Feet	
500	Conservation Bundle	\$15 for 30 seedlings							varies	5 seedlings each of 6 species for a total of 30 seedlings. See details below.
501	Wildlife Cover Bundle	\$20 for 50 seedlings							varies	10 seedlings each of 5 species for a total of 50 seedlings. See details below.
503	Extra-large Nut Tree Bundle	\$19 for 30 seedlings							varies	15 black walnut seedlings and 15 pecan seedlings. See details below.
504	Quail Cover Bundle	\$30 for 75 seedlings							varies	15 seedlings each of 5 species for a total of 75 plants. See details below.

CONSERVATION BUNDLE

SPECIES INCLUDE 5 EACH OF:

American Beauty Berry

(see species 464)

Flowering Dogwood (see species 402)

White Fringetree (see species 454)

Golden Currant (*Ribes odoratum*) is an upright, drought-tolerant shrub with arching spinless stems that grows to about 6 feet in height. Although native to southwest Missouri, it will grow statewide. The golden yellow flowers emit a strong, clove-like fragrance. Fruit is dark purple to black and eaten by birds and mammals. The fruits are edible and good for jams and jellies but are full of seeds. Does best in full sun or partial shade.

Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*) is a slow-growing small tree with a height up to 30 feet. Found statewide, it is one of the first trees to leaf out and flower in the spring and the first to lose its leaves in the fall. Large greenish-yellow flowers are attractive to hummingbirds. According to folk lore, people sometimes carry the large, shiny, dark-brown seeds in their pocket in the hopes of bringing them good luck and preventing rheumatism. Will tolerate lots of shade.

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) is a low-growing dogwood that spreads by root suckers. Height will be 7 to 9 feet, but spread may exceed 10 feet. Native to Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and most northern states from the east to west coast. These shrubs make good screens, mass plantings and shrub borders. Flowers are small, white and appear in May. Stems turn bright red during the winter months.

30 plants total

WILDLIFE COVER BUNDLE

SPECIES INCLUDE 10 EACH OF:

Hazelnut (see species 422)

Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) is found statewide on a wide variety of soils. Aromatic wood is valuable for closet lining and novelties. This common evergreen is excellent for wildlife and windbreak plantings. Height to 60 feet.

Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) is a fairly fast-growing medium-sized tree that may reach a diameter of 3 feet. It grows naturally in the northern two-thirds of the state along low hills and stream bottoms, but is adaptable to a wide variety of sites. Unlike its name, this species does not naturally grow in swamps. The acorns are one of the favored fall foods for deer, turkey and many other wildlife species.

Nannyberry (*Virburnum lentago*) is native to northeast Missouri, but will grow statewide. Flowers are white, rounded clusters 3 to 5 inches across. Fruit is dark-blue clusters of 3/8 to 1/2 inch long berries each containing one large seed. A wide variety of wildlife feed on the fruits, leaves and stems. Grows well in both sun or shade. Height to 18 feet.

Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*) is a shrub to small tree to 25 feet tall. Leaves are 4 to 6 inches long, oval and are shiny bright green. The flowers are small and not showy, but the fruit turns orange in late summer to shiny black at maturity. The fruit is eaten by a variety of woodland birds, and deer will browse the twigs. It will tolerate a wide range of soils and grows well in the shade.

50 plants total

EXTRA-LARGE NUT TREE BUNDLE

SPECIES INCLUDE 15 EACH OF:

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) 1-year-old seedlings with a minimum height of 30 inches.

Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) may be 1 or 2 years old with a minimum height of 24 inches.

30 plants total

QUAIL COVER BUNDLE*

SPECIES INCLUDE 15 EACH OF:

Aromatic Sumac (see species 426)

Blackberry (see species 420)

False Indigo (see species 456)

Roughleaf Dogwood (see species 410)

Wild Plum (see species 424)

75 plants total

*If you order the Quail Cover bundle, you will receive suggested planting instructions in the bundle. The plants from this bundle, when planted 5 feet apart will cover 1,875 square feet.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OFFICES

Central

1907 Hillcrest Drive
Columbia 65201
573/884-6861

Kansas City

3424 N. W. Duncan Road
Blue Springs 64015
816/655-6250

Northeast

3500 S. Baltimore
Kirksville 63501
660/785-2420

Northwest

701 James McCarthy Drive
St. Joseph 64507
816/271-3100

Ozark

551 Joe Jones Blvd.
P.O. Box 138
West Plains 65775
417/256-7161

St. Louis

2360 Highway D
St. Charles 63304
636/441-4554

Southeast

2302 County Park Drive
Cape Girardeau 63701
573/290-5730

Southwest

2630 N. Mayfair
Springfield 65803
417/895-6880



TREES
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
PO BOX 119
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